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of his propositions and thus impressing both facts and comment upon the mind of the reader.

The book is divided into seventeen chapters, dealing with metals and minerals (III), coal and oil (IV), forests (V), the fisheries and hunting (VI), farming, more especially stock raising, the production of breadstuffs, sugar beet, flax, hemp, cotton, etc., and Russia's place in the grain market of the world (VII to X), the iron industry (XI), the textile industry (XII), copper, chemical products, beet sugar, alcohol, liquors and leather (XIII), transportation (XIV and XV), foreign trade (XVI) and the tariff (XVII).

The author dwells upon the development of a rural proletariat within the village community. The undeveloped state of transportation is discussed and the interesting fact is brought out that the great fairs at Nizhni-Novgorod and Irbit are steadily declining with the extension of the railway system. In their stead local markets for particular products are growing in number and importance. The development of the Russian cotton mills, fostered by the Russian tariff, is portrayed in detail; the consumption of cotton in manufacturing establishments appears to have doubled within the last ten years; to-day Russia holds second rank as a producer of cotton prints; many foreign manufacturers have been entirely driven from her markets by domestic products.

The point of view is that of a Frenchman concerned for the interests of his country in the growing Russian trade and commerce. The author clearly shows that France has but a meager share in the Russian foreign trade, the bulk being controlled by Germany and England. The United States are ahead of France in the markets of her ally. In other words, the Franco-Russian alliance is devoid of a lasting economic foundation, whereas there is a close mutual economic interdependence between Russia and Germany. The fact is suggestive of the future international relations between the great powers on the continent of Europe.

I. A. HOURWICH.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

Educated Working Women. (Essays on the Economic Position of Women Workers in the Middle Classes.) By CLARA E. COLLET, M. A., Fellow of University College. London : P. S. King & Son, 1902. 12mo, pp. vi + 143.

CLARA E. COLLET, the English writer on the problems of woman, might be regarded by some of the radicals as a reactionary in that she

admits some difference in the aptitude of men and women for certain kinds of work ; this difference should lead to co-operation between men and women, rather than competition, she maintains.

There are a number of neglected phases of the woman problem which she takes up here. For instance, she says that the false value put upon the professional and leisure classes by society inclines the educated woman of the middle classes to look down upon the practical men.

Brain-power is worshiped, and as people with brains are not encouraged to exercise them in a practical direction, the possession of brain-power is not ascribed to those who do not display capacity or liking for classics or mathematics or the abstract sciences. And the whole tendency is to compete with men where men are strongest. And here, socially, morally, and economically, we are making a great mistake. We are narrowing women to one kind of education, which would cut off the majority of them from sympathy with the men in their own class.

Socially, therefore, the educated woman at present is isolated from her class and suffers in consequence. Morally she suffers, for she is not developing her natural powers. A woman's emotional nature is different from a man's, her inherited experience is different, her tastes are different, and — greatest heresy of all nowadays — her intellect is different. It is a common thing to say that there is no sex in intellect. If the upholders of this theory mean that from two given premises the same conclusion must be drawn by men and women whenever they think rightly, of course no one can deny it. But this purely deductive work can be done by machinery. The real work of intelligence is the induction which supplies the premises, the selection of premises suitable to the purpose in view and the application of the conclusion. The working of intelligence is prompted, strengthened and directed by interest and emotion ; and here it is that men and women differ, and always will differ, a woman inheriting, as she does, with a woman's nervous organization, a woman's emotional nature.

It is on this difference between men and women, amidst much which is common to both, that I build my hopes of women's success in the future.

With this difference in mind, the Englishwoman discusses the economic position of woman in England. Undoubtedly there is much more reason for dissatisfaction there than in this country, but the whole situation rests upon the industrial basis whose general rules of supply and demand and of "living wages" are the same everywhere. And the subtle influences of the prospects of marriage are the same, and to some extent equally detrimental to concentration of thought and energy upon the work in hand. But, whereas "the incapacity of

a man is referred to the man himself ; that of a woman is credited to the sex," and thus it is that the position of woman always appears dependent upon the behavior of any individual woman who has laid claim to other than domestic honors.

A statistical treatise upon marriage which the author includes in her essays proves little except for the communities where the figures are gathered, and there, as in New England, the greater number of women than men makes it appear little less than ridiculous to urge all women to marry. The competition would become intense.

By far the most interesting portion of the book to the lay reader is that given up to a discussion of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's ideals. The English critic of the American woman sums up in thirteen paragraphs the arguments of the whole book, and then points out a lack of logic. She disagrees with Mrs. Stetson's belief that the wife must be economically independent of the husband.

Mrs. Stetson makes no distinction between the effects of economic dependence before marriage and economic dependence after marriage. But provided that before marriage a woman is able to support herself with sufficient ease to render her a free agent, and that she retains the *power* of being self-supporting should economic necessity from any cause arise after marriage, what is the objection to pecuniary dependence on the husband ? I see none whatever.

That is a question worthy of still fuller discussion.

Miss Collet says that unfortunately the married woman in the working classes is, in large numbers, already independent of her husband ; "and there is no greater slave to her husband than the woman who receives no support from him."

The closing paragraph is cleverly satirical—one wonders what Mrs. Stetson would reply, when it is said : "She is never so childlike as when she imagines she is most daring. And the charm of the book is its excessive femininity. What she says, even when not absolutely absurd, may be of little importance ; but her feeling is so genuine and strong as to merit respect and attention."

CHARLOTTE TELLER.

DENVER.